SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

The Attitude of Russia.

We publish to-day a letter from St. Peters burg, which is striking in itself, but is the more important as a revelation of Russian sentiment and purpose, since it comes from a Russian who is especially familiar with the Eastern question. He is acquainted with the subject of which he writes by intimate association with Russian diploma tists, and active personal participation in the diplomatic intercourse of Russia with Turkey and the Balkan States.

His letter explains clearly and frankly why Russia bas refused to lend aid to the Greeks in their struggle against Turkey, tracing the Cretan insurrection to intrigue hatched in London, and regarding the war provoked by the Greeks as hostile to Russian interests.

"There is not a single statesman in Europe," says this Russian diplomatist, " who does not understand that sooner or later the Dardanelles will belong to us;" but "this is not a convenient time for Russia to have the Eastern question settled."

Three Religious Wars.

The war between Greece and Turkey bears a religious aspect, for the reason that it began with the effort of the Greeks to protect their co-religionists in the island of Crete, and for the reason that the armies of the belligerents belong to two antagonistic religions. This does not conflict with the circumstance that the socalled Christian powers of Europe favor the Turk at the expense of the Greek.

The religious war in Brazil is religious only upon one side. The rebels are the religious party, and are described in Brazil 'fanatical" party. They believe that the Government of the republic is unfavorable to the Church, and for that reason they have set out to destroy the Government, in the interest of a monarchy it is said. The revolt has been going on for months, and there have been a good many fights, in most of which the fanatics seem to have been successful. That the revolt has become serious is made manifest by the message which the President of Brazil sent to the Congress on Monday last, in which he declared that "the army must be reorganized at once in order that it may quickly crush the rebellion of the fanatics.' The revolt in the republic of Ecuador is

of a distinctly religious character, the party in rebellion being the religious party. When Gen. ALFARO had carried to success the revolution which ended a year ago, he said in a manifesto: "The rebel leaders have hypocritically called this uprising a religious war;" and it is this war, in which Bishop SCHUMACHER took part, that has been renewed. The revolutionary Constitution which was recently framed by a convention called by President ALFAEO, is obnoxious to the Church, for the reason that it interferes with certain ecclesiastica! institutions that have existed for centuries in Ecuador. Early in April last we learned of a conspiracy at Quito for the overthrow of the President; and, since that time, we have had news of a number of battles, one of which seems as though it had been too big for so small a country as Ecuador. The reports have told of warlike ecclesiastics on the battlefield, wearing the garb of their order; and the Alfarists claim that they captured thirty-two belligerent priests in a battle fought at the city of Riobamada. The religious party are fighting for the restoration of the privileges of the Church, and they have already forced the new Government into a situation of exceeding danger. And so it is that, even in this illuminated age, religious wars are not unknown.

American Ideas in Australia

The prophecy of JEFFERSON that "the light of the Declaration of Independence would illumine the world" has found its latest fulfilment in Australia, where a convention to discuss the subject of colonial confederation has been for some time in session. According to the despatches in THE SUN of Thursday, these representative British subjects, in the course of their political destiny in that quarter of the globe, are unable to find in the whole range of English history, from ALFBED to VICTORIA a safe and wise model to imitate in laving the foundations of the State which they wish to erect.

These antipodean Britishers are longer in the primary classes of the British school of political wisdom, and it is not, therefore, surprising to be told that they have adopted as their watchword the profound maxim of Thomas Jefferson: questions of power, then, let no more b heard of confidence in man, but bind him down from mischief by the chains of the Constitution." With that Jeffersonian lamp to guide their feet, these builders of government at the other end of the earth cannot go astray. The good wishes, the earnest sympathy of all Americans, will go out to them in the task they have under taken. In their case it would appear as if. indeed, the realization had come of that fervent aspiration of the founder of the Democracy when, seventy years ago. he wrote of the Declaration of Independence:

"May it be to the world what I believe will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all), the signal of arousing men chains under which monkie and superstition had persuaded ther norance to oind themselves, and to assume the blessing and security of self-government. That form which we have substituted restores the free right to the un All eyes are opened, or opening, to the rights of mar The general spread of the light of science has alread; laid open to every view the palpable truth that th mass of mankind has not been born with saddles or their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurre ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God These are grounds of hope for others."

An Australian Fourth of July in the antipodes: GoD speed it!

Pecksniffism Before the Governor.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ has orated at great length before Governor BLACK against the Civil Service bill, which is now in the Governor's hands for approval or disapproval. The oration of SCHURZ occupies more than five closely printed columns in the Mugwump organ. Yet, after having been preached at so cruelly for hours together, the bored and exhausted Governor was compelled to listen to this impudent, insolent, and vainglorious peroration:

"Humble private citizen as I am, it may appear i me a presumptuous fancy to imagine myself as occupying the seat of power now held by you. Pardon e for indulging myself in that dream for a moment to consider what I would do in your place.

"I would, as I trust you do, keep steadily before my mind the solemnity of the oath I had sworn, 'to support the Constitution of the State according to the t of my ability.' I would ask myself most con-

scientiously whether the scheme involved in this bill was really the best that my ability could devise to carry out the true intent of that Constitution, which I had taken a sacred oath to support. I would most rupulously avoid doing or sanctioning anything that might prejudice or obstruct those among my people that are poor and lowly and without power and influence, in enjoying their full right to public position according to their merit, on a footing of per-fect equality with others more favored. And as I valued the good name I wished to leave as an inthat name under a bill so full of mischief and indignity as this."

Could artificiality of sentiment, vain self-glorification, and bad manners go further than that? SCHURZ said in substance to the Governor: "Look at me; see what a noble creature I am; and try to lift yourself up to the awful moral grandeur with which I endow myself!"

Governor BLACK is a genuine man with natural impulses, not a fraud; and he must have heard with disgust and astonishment such vain expressions of self-conceit, impudent pretence, wretched taste, bad breeding, and insufferable Pecksniffism.

The True Work of the Session.

That the Popocrats of the West should still be furiously denouncing Speaker REED for refusing to appoint committees and the House for approving his course is natural enough, but it is strange to find their cry echoed, here and there, by some more sensible people, who want the House to get to work" while waiting for the Senate's action on the Tariff bill.

Some of these same people are sticklers for retrenchment in expenditures, and yet nothing is more evident than that postponing the appointment of the House committees is a safeguard of public economy. The moment the bars are let down there will be a rush of legislation calling for expenditures that are wholly needless, o worse, at this time.

The specific purpose of the present session is to procure for the Government money enough to pay its running expenses. As Mr. CANNON explained at the start, "this is an extraordinary session of Congress, but the last Administration was an extraordinary Administration. It found the country at the high flood of prosperity and left it in the deep rut of damnation." To get the country out of that rut is the special work of this session; and incidentally Congress has had to renew and pass four regu lar appropriation bills, which had been carried over from the previous Congress because it was known that this one was to assemble forthwith. It may also be called upon to act on the Cuban question and ome others of urgent importance.

But the few subjects thus pressing can be considered without the committees, whereas their appointment might provoke needless legislation. For routine work the two regular sessions are always enough, when properly managed. The present session is for the business of raising money, not of spending it, and the policy of Mr. REED and the House guards the Treasury.

The Economic Effect of Concentrated Capital.

The May number of Gunton's Magazine contains a lucid and cogent article on the effect of large aggregations of capital upon wages and the prices of commodities. The figures which are set forth are eloquent and decisive. Among the conspicuous examples of

aggregated capital referred to are the

Standard Oil Trust, the Sugar Trust, and the Cotton Seed Oil Trust. We are reminded that, when the Standard Oil Company was organized in 1872, oil was not only dear but poor, and even dangerous to use. Immediately after the organization of the trust a series of experiments was begun for improving the quality of the commodity, as well as for reducing the cost for refining, transporting and distributing it. Chief among these economies was a system of pipe lines by which oil could be directly pumped from the wells to the redepartments of the business similar reductions of expense were effected. In the manufacture of barrels, for example, the cost has been lowered from \$2.35 to \$1.25, or about 47 per cent. In the making of tin cans a saving of 50 per cent, has been made. Nearly the same thing may be said of wooden cases, the cost of which has been cut down from 20 to 13 cents. As a result of these various economies, and of improvements in the methods of refining rendered possible by the greater concentration of capital, the quality of oil has been immensely improved, the explosive element having been eliminated and the illuminating quality having been greatly increased. Moreover, and this is the capital point for our present purpose, the price to the consumer has been reduced from 244 cents per gallon to 614 cents per gallon, or over 75 per cent. The Cotton Seed Oil Trust. although smaller and younger than the Standard Oil, has also had a notable influence upon the price of the product. When the trust was organized in 1884 the price of standard summer yellow oil was 47.8 cents per gallon; but during the twelve ensuing years it has been gradually diminished until it is now 23.5, a reduction of some 50 per cent. A corresponding influence upon the price of commodities has been exerted by the Sugar Trust, which was organized in the closing months of 1887. In December of that year granulated sugar was 7 cents a pound; in February, 1897, it was 4.3 cents, representing a

From the result of concentrating capital upon the manufacture of staple articles of consumption, the writer of the article in Gunton's Magazine passes to the history of combining numerous small concerns into large ones in the matter of the telegraph industry. Before this aggregation took place in 1866 it cost to send a ten-word message from New York city to different Western points as follows: Washington 75 cents, now 25 cents; Chicago \$2.20, now 40 cents; St. Louis \$2.65, now 40 cents; New Orleans \$3.25, now 60 cents; Galveston \$5.50, now 75 cents; San Francisco \$7.45, now \$1; Oregon \$10.20, now \$1; Washington Territory \$12, now \$1. The agglomeration of capital in the great ratiway systems has had a simflar outcome. In 1873 there were in the United States 70,268 miles of railroad, which moved 188,000,000 tons of freight, the cost of which was 2.21 cents per ton per mile. In 1895, as a consequence of the concentrating policy, there were 181,021 miles of railway, which moved 763,799,883 tons of freight, and charged the shippers only .839 of a cent per ton per mile, representing a reduction of over 50 per cent, in the cost of trans-

portation during twenty-two years. To

state the result in another way, the pur-

chasing power of wages with respect to the

commodities mentioned has increased

since the organization of the large con-

cerns as follows: Telegraphing, 600 per

cent.; petroleum, 300 per cent.; cotton

fall of 39 per cent.

force in the argument of Senator Jones. seed oil, 100 per cent.; railway transportation, 100 per cent., and sugar, 64 per cent. The course of Tammany last year in As regards wages, the writer in Gunton's supporting the cause of repudiation put upon it a brand which cannot be over-Magazine points out that in all the induslooked or forgotten by the people of tries where great aggregation of capital has New York, and which can only be removed taken place the earnings of labor have inby the formal and explicit recantation of creased, except in a few instances where, the destructive doctrines it then supported through the introduction of machinery, a so strenuously. Any attempt to withdraw new class of labor has been employed, women, for instance, being substituted for attention from that record will be a trans parent trick, played with a view of deceivmen, and young people for adults. The ing one side or the other, the repudiationquestion of permanent employment is, as

all workmen know, scarcely less important

concentration of productive capital is one of

dustry which constitutes a social calamity.

the effort accurately to adjust its out-

sential economic effects of large aggre-

gations of capital are, then, these: First,

that by the use of superior methods they

vorable than smaller concerns to an in-

lepression. It follows that the concentra-

tion of capital in industrial enterprise is

economically sound, socially advantageous

They Hate the Army and the Courts

Two men named GEORGE edit and pub-

lish in Denver a weekly paper called the

New Road. It appears to be a typical

organ of blatherskite Populism. The atti-

tude of the Georges toward the United

States Army and its chieftains is disclosed

"We are glad to notice that that well-paid military oafer and shoot-mouth, Gen. Miles, has been given a

eachtion with all expenses paid by the Government

f it were not for the poor fellows who go with him.

sobody would feel particularly hurt if the revenu

The same number of the same newspaper

ontains the subjoined remarks about a

Judge who has sentenced a friend of the

Georges, presumably likewise a Populist

"We know the facts surrounding the outrageous

Holsnook, and have known him for years, and his

ourse in the matter is not disappointing, because one

as only to look at the size and shape of his head to

judge his attlity to commit small acts. If it has

criticised by a newspaper without being hauled up

tre to go on record this minute as saying that that

and imprisoned for contempt of court, then we de-

Judge that tries that experiment on us will get hurt.

"This is pretty strong language, but we want to say that we esteem liberty too highly to concur in the

petty action of pinkey-doodle political Judges, who

sek to brace up the dignity (?) of their office by such

ontemptible means. Editor Bloom would be justified

in taking a club and putting Judge Holsmook beyond

In one breath these howlers against peace

ciary, among the cherished objects of their

Stand by Your Guns!

Stand by your guns, bosses of the Citi-

An attempt is making to allure you from

the path of philosophic virtue by denving

your right to nominate a Municipal ticket

which shall be representative only of your

Suppose your ticket is beaten: what of

that? The fewer the votes you get the more

marked of all men will you be as a glorious

band, which fought all alone against the

That is what the Prohibitionists have

lone time out of mind. Like the Goo Goos.

they have preferred to assist their bitterest

enemy, the very Rum Power itself, rather

than to compromise with their half-hearted

friend, Temperance. The absolute triumph

of rum, they hold, will further the cause of

Prohibition more than the success of a

party simply committed to the abatement

argument being that such a victory would

increase drunkenness to so appalling an

extent that it would convert everybody,

even the drunkards themselves, into the

other rule not their own. That is their

policy; it is their principle; and let them

stick to it. There is nothing like getting

into a position where everybody under-

stands you exactly; nothing is so uncom-

Let the philosophers of the Citizens'

Senator Jones and Tammany.

Senator Jones, the Chairman of the Na-

tional Committee of the Reorganized De-

mocracy, shows that he is both a good

politician and a man of consistency in urg-

ing Tammany to stick to the Chicago plat-

form, which it supported so violently and

for whose candidates it obtained the great

number of 135,000 votes in last November.

The proposition that in the coming mu-

nicipal campaign Tammany Hall shall

make an effort to escape responsibility for

having so done, and attempt to divert

attention from the past year's rec-

ord by ignoring it, is scornfully re-

garded by Senator Jones as cowardly

politics. If Tammany listens to such

a suggestion, he argues, it will provoke

fall between two stools.

fortable as a false and equivocal position.

sternest Prohibitionists.

Union stand by their guns!

of some of the evils of dram drinking, their

overpowering hordes of partisanship.

own consciences and ideals. Resist it as a

device of the old Adversary!

ontemptible meanness upon others."

policeman in uniform.

noisy animosity.

zens' Union!

ome to this p sa that a man on the bench can

or Socialist editor, for contempt of court:

utter (we help pay for) should be scuttled at sea."

in this paragraph from the New Road:

and necessary to modern progress.

ists or the gold Democrats. If Tammany regrets and is ashamed of than that of wages. The tendency of the its course in adopting as its own the Chicago candidates and platform, let it make the most effective, if not the only means of the confession squarely; let it declare openaverting that temporary suspension of inly and emphatically at its convention for The larger the investment of capital, the nominating municipal candidates that it is now for honor and honesty and against Brygreater the loss from any interruption of anism. But if, because of policy or conproductive activity. In the case of one of viction, it still clings to Bryanism, it will the large trusts a short stoppage of prosuffer grievously if it does not squarely duction might more than neutralize the profess the political faith that is in it. It profits of a whole year. Consequently the cannot hedge. By a course of duplicity It larger the concern, the more unremitting will be sure to exasperate a great part of its put to the market's demands, so as to last year's support, and provoke a bolt avoid loss from interruption. The eslikely to reach dangerous proportions. The gold Democracy will not be conciliated unless an outspoken gold Democrat, a goldbug, is nominated as Tammany's candidate improve the quality and reduce the price of for Mayor on a gold platform. Is it concelvable that the Bryanites will stultify commodities; secondly, they are more fathemselves by adopting such a platform, or voting for such a man?

crease in wages; lastly, by introducing Senator Jones is right in contending that scientific precision into industry they inbold honesty, absolute single-mindedness, crease the permanence of employment and is the best card to play in politics. reduce the tendency to periodical industrial

The Outlook for Greece

The arrival of General SMOLENITS's brigade at Armyros completes the evacuation of all Thessaly, except the narrow strip they now occupy along the northern foot of the Othrys Mountains. Volo by this time should be in the occupation of the Turks. But the ability of the Greeks to hold their new line, if the Turks are intent to drive them beyond the Othrys range, is doubtful, unless they are heavily reinforced. They have some thirty-five miles of front to guard, and three roads to hold in case of retreat over the hills in their rear. The principal base for the brigades of Generals MAYROMICHAILIS and DIMO-POULOS at Dhomoko, is Stylida, on the Gulf of Zeitoun, a distance of about thirty miles from Dhomoko, while General SMOLENITS can draw supplies from several points of the Gulf of Volo and from across the mountains in his rear, so long as he remains in the neighborhood of Armyros. From the total absence during the past few days of any news from Epirus, there is some reason to suppose that a portion of the troops on that side of the Pindus are being transferred to the east to reinforce the army in Thessaly. They would probably be assigned to the duty of guarding the left flank on the road leading from Bazaraki by Rendina to the head of the Sperchius Valley. The positions now occupied by the Greeks can no doubt be made very formidable to the Turkish attack, but the deficiency of the Greeks in artillery, as compared with the number and calibre of the Turkish guns, is so serious that the defence even of ground so naturally strong as that they are occupying must fall principally on

and order and property rights suggest the | the infantry. The occupation of Volo by the Turks may scuttling a ship in order to destroy the life of Gen. MILES. In another breath they now give the Greek squadron an opportuopenly advocate the murder of a Judge who nity of meeting the Turkish squadron that has sent one of their friends to jail. Of has been keeping under the shelter of the course, these Georges do not represent any guns of the Dardanelles forts, if it should considerable number of American citizens. try to gain the Gulf of Volo to open com-They belong to the class which is fierce munications with EDHEM Pasha, and it against the authorities for the sake of is the anticipation of this that has probacash or notoriety, but would quail before bly prevented the Greek squadron going an indignant Judge and run before the beyond a short radius from the islands smallest detachment of Gen. MILES's reguat the entrance of the Negropont Channel, where their signal stations are. That there lars; or, for that matter, before an ordinary has been expectation of something of the Although the GEORGES will probably go kind was shown by the recall of the Spetsal the way of their friend BLOOM sooner or from before Preveza to reinforce the eastern later, they are no real danger to the republication. What the motive of the shelling lic; and our opinion of their insignificance of the Turkish camp on the Cassandra penrefineries at the great centres. In other is not affected by the unimportant circum- insula opposite Platamona was, is not very stance that they include THE SUN, along apparent; no particular purpose could be with the United States army and the Judi-

served by it. In regard to the political situation, the Sultan is stated to have professed a favorable disposition in reply to an informal suggestion of mediation by the powers. The value of this will appear in the next few days, when it is seen what course EDHEM Pasha takes in Thessaly. What the disposition of the powers toward Greece is, is sufficiently indicated by the reply to the alleged request of Col. Vassos to be allowed to quit Crete with his troops. If the report be correct, they would appear to be resolved that Greece shall not have the advantage even of the fourteen or fifteen hundred men he has under his command. In the face of the attitude taken by the concert of Europe toward Greece, it is not surprising that the Greek Government has made no direct appeal for its mediation, and has rejected the individual proposals to that end. The Greeks cannot fail to understand that the Turk is acting in the capacity of the mandatory of Europe, and that if they appeal for or accept mediation before knowing the terms they will have imposed on them, they will have only delivered themselves into the hands of their enemies. Meanwhile the situation at Athens is again becoming dangerous, owing to the popular exasperation at the continued lack of success in Thessaly. The outlook for Greece is equally gloomy from the political and milltary point of view.

In the same spirit the Goo Goos dominating the Citizens' Union prefer the suc-Mr. REED has the support of his party and bout taif the Democrats in Congress in his proceed-ag without committe s.—Indianapolis Sentinel. cess of the Bryanized Tammany to any

This is so, and it is a sign of a very healthy public feeling. The need of a new tariff over shadows all other questions completely, and Speaker REED's policy of permitting nothing to interfere or even to threaten interference with the passage of the tariff bill as promptly as pos sible, is also the policy of the Administration and of wisdom. Moreover, a tariff which will wipe out the deficit of the Wilson tariff may be expected to alter the general situation so mate rially that of the propositions now before the public many will be greatly altered and some will fade out entirely.

The attention of octopodologists is di rected to the new trust in Delaware. The shad fishermen, says a New Castle despatch to the Builtimore American, "are making a bold move to raise the price of shad." They have formed the Fishermen's Protective Association, and 'have entered into an agreement to pool the proceeds of their sales and make proportional weekly allotments to each fisherman." Have these shad-catching monopolists no reverence for the Sherman Trust act ! Have they never read the decision of the Supreme Court preting that supreme effort of enlightened legis lation 7 A Shad Trust! Where is the Attorney General of Delaware ! These tentacles of the

contempt and dangerous resentment among its following of last year, yet will not Some strong dissatisfaction has been be able to disarm the implacable hosaroused in Canada by Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING's tility of the gold Democrats whom it then publication of a poem in which he names the Dominion "Our Lady of the Snows," and as estranged. So cowardly a policy, Senator JONES is convinced, will cause Tammany to not the most desirable of countries to live in The climate of Canada is unchangeable, but the It cannot be denied that there is much

ome extent be remedied by the union of that portion of this continent with the United States. Canada will then lose its distinctive character as the province of a foreign country, of which the greater part is bleak and uninviting, and become a prosperous portion of the great Amer-ican republic, which includes all climates from the tropic to the arctic zone.

The recent denunciation of Chicago by the Rev. Dr. HILLIS has been followed by a powerful reaffirmation in the Chicago Journal, which alone among the newspapers of that city has had the nerve to face the music of its sor rowful belief. We copy a part of it:

"The public life of Chicago is corrupt and its pri vate morals don't shine for a world to admire. Banks by dishonest politics have carried on fraudulent business for months after they should have been condemned. "Our public parks are given over to spoffsmen

"Our justice courts are the lurking places of sharks that play on the unfortunate, and any man who wishes to do his neighbor injustice can buy injustice for a price. Our Circuit and Superior courts are not free from suspicion.

"Many of our city wards are festering heaps of

poverty, vice, and crime, and out of these comes a part of our Common Council, eager for bribes, and, when bribes are not forthcoming, eager to blackmail. "That part of the Common Council rols the people and it rols corporations. Every new corporation that requires a public privilege to carry on its honest busi-Council and blood money to a horde of politicians' appointees, who go about as smoke inspectors, gas in-spectors, sanitary inspectors, boller inspectors, and half a bundred other official characters, seeking whom they may 'shake down."

Chicago is a bad place, particularly bad we suppose, but we feel that the Journal must be ore enthusiastic in its condemnations than the facts justify. However, the town and its people hould certainly reform.

One effect of the parade of militia at the dedication of the Grant tomb has been a vigorous agitation for a full dress uniform for the troops of Pennsylvania, in place of the good but me onous uniform in which that admirable body of men has always appeared. The Pennsyl vania troops are worthy of the best that the service can devise.

APPEAL OF THE WOMEN OF GREECE The Women of Christendom Called Upon fo

Sympathy and Moral Support. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The unworthy and shameful policy of the powers toward Crete and Helleniam has not discouraged at all the sons of this country who are so anxious to meet the enemy, and part with us so full of hope and course; that we should blush at the idea of betraying our emotion. The inclosed appeal of the women of Helias to the

romen of the two worlds was approved by a largely attended meeting of women of every district and every class; and we make it because we realize that there are two arms-the arm of iron, which our brothers will bravely use in their righteous cause, and the arm of the heart of woman, at the same time weak and strong; strong because God has placed in it righteousness and honesty. We therefore ask the women of the two worlds to use this God-sent arm in directing the behavior of the men of their country on behalf of the just cause of the Cretans and Hellen

The spirit of liberty and the Phil-Helleniam that have always filled the hearts of the Americans make us hope that you will publish in your worthy paper an appeal expressing the sentiments of the women of

Piease accept, sir, the assurance of our high con sideration. SEVASTI N. CALLISPERI. ATRENS, April 91.

Appeal of the Women of Hellas to the Women of the Two Worlds.

In all those countries where the voice of the people counts for anything as against the policy of the Government there is unmistakable sym-pathy with our cause; and now that we mothers sisters, and wives are taking leave of our sons

sisters, and wives are taking leave of our sons, brothers, and husbands, we are deeply touched by the manifestations of that sympathy and awakened to a sense of the solidarity among civilized peoples to which, rather than to the contrivances of diplomatists, we look for the ultimate establishment of peace on earth.

But ardently as we desire peace, we cannot but recognize—and we feel sure that you, our sisters of the Old and New Worlds also recognize—the absolute justice of the cause for which the men of our race are preparing to fight. It is the yoice of outraged women and mutilated the men of our race are preparing to light. It is the voice of outraged women and mutilated children in answer to which we have risen; it is the wholesale massacre of our kinsfolk which, continuing year after year and decade after decade, has at last stirred the Hellenic world to its utmost depths and produced a crisis not to be solved by diplomatists who ignore natural human feeling, and a resolve not to be daunted by six officials in gold-laced uniforms who use their ironclads and their heavy guns to defeat heir fronclads and their heavy guns to defeat he principles of right, of liberty, and of human

dignity.

In strong contrast with the general movement of feeling among the free peoples of the world stands the policy of the powers, determined, not by national will, but by a few individuals who do not hesitate to violate justice under the pre-

do not hesitate to violate justice under the pretence of preserving peace.

Bring, we entreat you, the all-powerful moral
influence of women to bear upon the ramparts
of official indifference. Stir their blind assurance by all those means at once gentle and energetic which you have at your disposal. Raise
your voices without misgiving; compel them to
understand that you are outraged at the employment of forces created by your husbands for
the security of your homes and for the vindication of free rights, in the disgraceful attempt to
crush those rights and to defeat the efforts of a
gallant people who are now fighting for the
sanctity of their homes and liberties.

Raise your voice against the employment of
national forces in the service of ruffians whose
system of government is based on unmitigated
brutality, who have laid waste every land over
which their power extends, and for too many
generations have exercised the vilest of oppressions over the descendants of that race which
has furnished to mankind their noblest teachers
and civilizing masters.

Be active in the work, we beg you, and show
that the moral voice of Woman is the voice of
God.

The women of Hellas send you a sisterly em-

The women of Hellas send you a sisterly embrace.
Should you favor this appeal with an answer it is requested that it be addressed to Miss Sévasti N. Callisperi, Licenciée-ès-Lettres de la Sorbonne: inspectress of schools for girls, Athens, Street Nikis, 27.

The Reform Munteipal Ticket Approved.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The municipal ticket for the Greater New York which is proposed by "Reformer" in THE SUN to-day meets the case exactly but I confess that it rather rudely conflicts with a pe

idea of mine. For some time past an ideal Police Commission has presented itself as a fascinating picture to my imag-ination, but my delightful dream could not be realized unless the ticket proposed by "Reformer" should be re-cast. I would have the reform, non-partisan Mayor (Bishop Potter is exactly the man) select and appoint he following as Police Commissioners:

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, D. D., President Angel Dennett, Anthony Comstock, and Mrs. E. B.

I am willing, however, to sacrifice my ideal if the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union accepts and ratifies "Reformer's" ticket, having no desire to oppose my humble predilections to the g-neral good so vigilantly represented and guarded by those emi nent reformers.

That ticket, I am confident, would sweep New York. Especially would the nomination of Ars. Grannis as Sheriff be received with universal satisfaction, for she has been indefatigable in her efforts on behalf of social purity, and is a foremost representative of the

purity, and is a foremost representative of the element among the women of New York. YORK, May 7. ANOTHER REFORMER. Goats, Game, Cows, and Cats.

There are 4,530,000 goats in Spain,

It is estimated that since he came to the throng Emperor William has killed 25,872 head of game. Last year 14,094,918 head of cattle were deliv red at the Chicago stock yards, The average product for cows in Holland is eighty pounds of butter and 180 pounds of choose

Devonable cattle were first imported into thi ountry in 1817. A company has purchased a farm in Illinois where cat farming will be carried on for the skins which sell for from 10 to 15 cents each. Maltes

and black cats will be rearrd, and the "cattish" ction is expected to number 10,000 in one year and 100,000 in two years. An Honest Newspaper Speaks for Honest Men

From the Detroit Free Press.

As far as the gold Democrata were concerned, they put no conditions upon their support of Mr. McKinley. They took the stand they did without expectation of ition or reward beyond the belief that they were doing what they could in the interest of sound ney and stable government.

Alas, Poor Goat!

From the Minneapolis Times.

The other night the Sloux Falls Lodge of Elks initiated a candidate who weighed 468 pounds. The consequent disadvantage to the country may to goet is now in the hands of the veterinarian

FLURRY IN A HARVARD CLUB.

The Effect of Mr. Branctiere's Visit on the

Boston, May 7 .- M. Brunetière's visit to Camridge has had disastrous results on the powers that rule the study of French in Harvard University. Assistant Professor Frédéric César de Sumichrast, who, owing to Prof. Bocher an invalid, has been a kind of executive officer for the French department for several years, has been thrown out of the Executive Committee of "Le Cercle Français de l'Université de Harvard." This club was founded by the class of 1874. Prof. de Sumichrast, who is of Hungarian origin, came to Harvard about ten years ago from a Nova Scotia college, at first hiding

garian origin, came to Harvard about ten years ago from a Nova Scotia college, at first hiding his "de" under a bushel. A German professor, who used the "von" to which he is entitled, having appeared, however, it became necessary for the French department to retort, and the next college catalogue revealed Prof. Sumichrast's "de." He took up the Cercle Français and put new life in it.

In Cambridge the Cercle Français and Prof. de Sumichrast were considered almost convertible terms. Alors vial Brunetiere at Fineendie fut faif. The French Academician came to America at the formal invitation of Johns Hopkins University to deliver a course of lectures. He did not visit the United States for his health. The course of lectures delivered in New York, at the invitation of Columbia University, brought him a check for \$1,000, it is said. Boston-way people are more economical. They probably had not got down to M. Brunetière in their French studies; at any rate, they offered him \$50 a lecture at Irist; he refused, and then a higher price was offered. This is the turning point of the tragedy.

M. Brunetière appeared, delivered his lecture in Sanders Theatre, having been introduced by Prof. Bücher, who in turn was introduced by Prof. Sumichrast. This performance delighted Cambridge at the time. The invitations were sent out, it seems, in the name of the French department instead of the Cercle Français, which had voted \$75 to get M. Brunetière to Harvard. The Cercle was indignant. Its object in inviting the lecturer had been to advertise itself, not Prof. de Sumichrast, or the French department, or Harvard College.

There was a stormy explanation, during which, apparently, the Professor lost his temper or his nerve and tendered his resignation as an executive officer of the Cercle stood upon its dignity. It sent to Mr. Frederic Coudert for a private of the control of the control

executive officer of the club. To his astonishment and regret it was accepted. He then tried to take it back, but the Cercle stood upon its dignity. It sent to Mr. Frederic Coudert for an opinion on the legality of a member of the faculty withdrawing a resignation he had once tendered, and Mr. Coudert assured them that it could not be done if the club was not willing.

PRINCETON DEBATERS WIN. They Defent the Vale Men In a Contest Held at

New Haven, Conn., May 7.—Yale and Prince-ton met to-night in College Street Hall in their annual debate, and Princeton won. The ques-

tion was: "Resolved, That the power of the Speaker of

the United States House of Representatives is detrimental to the public interest." Yale supported the affirmative, and Prince-

ton, which had the choice of sides, took the negative. Yale's speakers were Edward Hicks

negative. Yale's speakers were Edward Hicks
Hume, '97, of India; Herbert Wescott Fisher,
'98, Connecticut, and Edward Lawrence Smith,
'97, of Connecticut. For Princeton the speakers
were Howard Herr Yocum, '98, of Pennsylvania; Nathaniel Recves, '99, New York, and Robert Dalton Sterling, '97, Pennsylvania.
Each speaker was allowed an opening speech
of twelve minutes and a rebuttal of five minutes. The Judges were Mayor Josiah Quiney of
Boston, Col. Waring of New York, and Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of Washington.
They were out a quarter of an hour, and when
they announced their decision the verdict recelved generous appliause from the big Yale audience. The verdict was unanmious.
Prof. Edward J. Phelps of the Yale Law
School, ex-Minister to England, presided. Sixty
covers were laid at the dinner which followed,
tendered to the visiting Princeton delegates.
Col. N. G. Osborne of this city presided.

HEINE FOUNTAIN FINISHED.

The Devoted Committee Decides to Bring I Here as Soon as Possible The Executive Committee of the Heine Memo

rial Association held a meeting last night in which is proving to be such a white elephant on the hands of those who bought it, has at last been finished and set up in the town of Ischz in the Typol, where it was built. The committee decided last night to have it brought to this country as soon as possible. What will be done with it after that is not yet known. Unless the committee buys a lot it cannot be put up in this city.

Baltimore's application has been refused, and hattmore's application has occurrenced, and the proposition to set it up in a summer resort on Howery Hay, L. L., has been put aside. The fountain will be packed nicely in double boxes so that it can stand storage well. It was an-nounced last night that it would be some time before it could reach this country.

The Strange Obstinacy of a Mexican

From the Mexican Heruld. Thursday evening as the express train of the Mexican Central was approaching this city the the engineer observed an Indian shepherd lying on the track. The engineer whistled five or six times, but the man would not get up, and it was impossible to stop the engine in time. The pilot of the locomotive struck the head of the prostrate man and rolled him down the embankment. of the locomotive struck the head of the pros-trate man and rolled him down the ombaukment.

When the train was stopped and the conduc-tor and some of the passengers alighted to look to the man it was found that, though he had suffered a rather severe scalp wound, he was not dangerously injured. He was able to sit up while his head was bound with his wife's rebozo. Some of the passengers wanted to bring in the Indian to be attended to at one of the police stations of the city, but he absolutely refused, and getting up he walked without diffi-ently with his wife to a neighboring hacienda, where he is employed. where he is employed.

He would give no explanation as to why he had recused to move from the track when he heard the train approaching.

Lawsuit Over Funeral Expenses

What promises to be the most remarkable lawsuit ever tried in Kansas is brewing over at
Atchison. Last week William Dutch died and
was buried. After the funeral Mrs. Dutch
found among her husband's papers a written
agreement between himself and Fred Buebner,
the undertaker at Netawska, through which
each acreed to pay the funeral expenses of the
one who died first. Mrs. Dutch had already
paid for the coffin for her husband, but she sent
the bill to Mr. Buebner. He responded that he
was ready to pay the wholesale price of the casket as that is all it would have cost him if he
had been notified in time to furnish it according
to acreement. This, it is said, Mrs. Dutch will
refuse, and try to enforce the collection of the
full amount in court. From the Kansus City Journal

Advice of a Colored Bishep to Young Preachers From the Baltimore American. From the Baltimore American.

Bishop Handy, who has been the presiding officer of the African M. E. Conference during the past week, had a class of young probationers before him the last day. He told them to be diligent, never unemployed, spend their spare time in study, and wanted each to strive to become intellectual and spiritual giants in the cause. "When you make your pastoral visits," said he, "do not stay too long at one place, and do not visit the homes of your brethren too often when they are absent. Do not spend too much time in the company of women, and remember at all times that you are the servant of the people. Therefore visit one-member of your church as often as another."

as often as another. Colored Thrift in Georgia

From the Atlanta Constitution.

Barton Powell, colored, saved \$2,000 in twelve years and bought 500 acres. He put ten men to work, got the farm in good order, planted cotton, corn and sugar cane, and cleared the first year \$2,500. He has continued to add to his landed possessions, paying spot cash for every farm purchased, and is now the owner of 2,100 acres of land, from which he markets 400 bales of cotton annually. Besides his success on the farm he has developed the country supply store idea, and thus rakes in thousands of dollars a year. He also owns a comfortable residence in Bainbridge. His profits last year were over \$7,000. From the Atlanta Constitution

Unappreciated Humor.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer. "And you promised me," she sobled, intensely, "that when we were once married you would be as steady as a clock."
"Well, hully gee!" was his impassioned answer, "ain't I! Don't I keep runnin' around allertime!"
Yet, as women are notoriously without a sense of humor, neither his innocent utterance nor his play upon words struck her as the least bit amusing.

Mystic Motions in Emporia From the Kansas City Journal.

Not counting the church societies, the college clubs, the musical clubs, the card clubs, or the literary clubs, Emporia has forty-two lodges which advertise regular weekly meetings. The recognition signs one may see during ten minutes standing on a street corner are enough to give a healthy man the vertigo.

Scif-Regulating.

From the Indianapolis Journal, She—You stay out later and later every night. He—You do not mind that, do you! She—Oh, no. I am glad to see you do so. If you keep on in the way you are going you will eventually be coming home early again, when you have completed the circle of the hours.

NO END TO THE OFFICE SEEKERS.

The Bush to the White House Continues-A

Score of Begulars on Hand Early Testerday. WASHINGTON, May 7.- The fact that this was Cabinet day did not prevent the usual number of office seekers from flocking to the White House. Over a score of regular White House

callers office scekers, of course stoot on the portico this morning several minutes waiting for the clock to strike 10. This is the hour when the political whirligig is set in motion, and the colored doorkeeper throws open Secretary Porter's door and announces in stentorian tones, "The President will see you." When he says this he always indicates by gesture the person the President will see, It is funny to see the rush made for Secretary Porter's door when the colored measenger comes out. Every office seeker fancies himself the person meant by the messenger's gesture, and he makes a dash that would do credit to a college football player on a swift run for the place hunters to the White House. Secretary Porter has had a placard made which he thought

would tend to free the President from the incessant rush of office seekers, but his efforts in this direction have not been successful.

The regular 12 o'clock free-for-all receptions are growing in popularity. Many women compose the 12 o'clock crowd, and, in deference to the sex, the President always recognizes them first.

the sex, the President always recognizes them first.

Very few distinguished callers saw the President to-day. Prof. James B. Angell, who has been appointed Minister to Turkey, rode over from the State Department in Secretary Sherman's carriage. He was with the President several minutes, and then returned to the State Department. Ex-Ambassador to Italy, Wayne MacVeagh, dropped in during the morning and chatted several minutes with the President.

Senator Cullom, who is apparently trying to outdo his colleague, Mr. Mason, in point of visits to the White House, had business with the President again this afternoon. Mr. Cullom manages to make one trip to the White House daily and many times he is there twice. Senator Cikins, who stands third on the list of regular callers, conferred with the President about West Virginia appointments. Mr. Elkins still insist that National Committeeman Scott should succeed Mr. Eerman as Internal Revenue Commerced with Commence of the Commence of the Commence of the Committeeman Scott should succeed Mr. Eerman as Internal Revenue.

ceed Mr. Forman as Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Representative Walker of Virginia, the famous Confederate General who distinguished himself at the battle of Gettysburg, saw the President about local appointments. C. H. J. Tayler, the colored Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, came in to tender his resignation.

Some time ago it was reported that A. H. Steele of New York, late a member of the Committee on Arrangements for the Grant exercises, would be appointed Pacific Railway Commissioner to succeed Mr. Coombe of Brooklyn. A New York Republican who was at the White House to-day is authority for the statement that Mr. Steele can have the place if he but indicates a desire for it. Mr. Steele, however, is averse to accepting a Government place, but in view of the fact that he is a railroad man by profession he may be prevailed upon to accept the place.

It has practically been decided to appoint E. A. Nye, editor of the Danville (Ill.) Commercial, Auditor of the War Department. The appointment is likely to go to the Senate on Monday of next week. Mr. Nye is a personal friend of Ool.

PROF. BARNARD'S AIRSHIP.

Prof. Langley Says There is Nothing New in WASHINGTON, May 7 .- "I haven't the pleasure

f an acquaintance with Prof. Barnard," said Prof. S. P. Langley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, to a reporter of THE SUN to-day, who called to secure his opinion of the merits of yesterday was reported in the papers this morn ing. "And," he continued, "I know nothing of the plan or construction of the machine which he has made. Balloons have been made in cigar shape for fifteen or twenty years, and have been navigated in the air, with some degree of success, by various inventors. There is, so far as I can judge from the meagre accounts of the machine and its per formance, nothing new nor novel in either. In the upper atmosphere there is never a calm, and no apparatus nor device has yet been invented will enable a man, with all the power he can produce, to propel a balloon against a very

can produce, to propel a balloon against a very slight breeze. If Prof. Barnard drove his machine at the rate of twelve miles an hour, as reported, it was because the wind was hlowing at that rate and he went with it."

Prof. Langley spoke of the progress that had been made in the development of acrostatics in France, where ten or a dozen years ago two Captains of the French army produced a balloon with which, on a day of nearly absolute calm, they journeyed from Mentone five or six miles and returned to their starting point.

"The success of that machine," said Mr. Langley, "was largely due to the exceeding lightness of the storage battery which furnished the power to drive the machinery. Since then better things have been produced. It is believed that the French Government has in its possession a balloon apparatus which will do much more than the invention of the two Captains years ago. It is closely guarded by the inventors, and no one outside the workmen knows anything of the principles on which it is constructed or is expected to operate. That it is an improvement on the old one, however, is manifest from the fact that that has been placed on exhibition.

"These balloon machines." Mr. Langley wens on to say, "are radically different from the acrodrome, which is propelled through the air without sustaining power of its own. This form of navigating the air has been successfully accompilished only in one instance."

"And that was i"

With confidence, but modestly, Mr. Langley replied: "The one that I have made here."

"How far have you driven that !"

"I have been limited by the fact that, not being large enough to sustain the weight of a man, I have not permitted it to get beyond cortrol and range off into the wilderness. Although it is nearly 1,000 times as heavy as the atmosphere, successful flights of from a half to three quarters of a mile have been made. That being possible, there is no reason why larger ones should not be sustained."

ossible, there is no reason why larger one should not be sustained."

QUITS THE GOVERNMENT SERVICE A Woman Who Was Born in the White House

in Jackson's Torm Resigns Her Office. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, who was born in the White House during the Administration of Andrew Jackson, tendered the resignation of her clerkship under the Treasury Department to Secretary Gage to-day on account of her advanced years. The resignation was accepted to take effect Aug. 1, and the Secretary gave Mrs. Wileox leave of absence until that date. Mrs. Wileox was appointed to the Government service in 1882, and was gradually promoted until she reached a salary of \$1,600. She is now nearly 70 years of age. Her husband, long since dead, was a Representative from Mississippi.

Assistant Treasurer Jordan in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, called on President McKinley to-day, in company with Secretary Gage, and the three had a talk over the financial situation, in which reference was made to the gold withdrawas and the assurance given by Mr. Jordan that there was no fear of a raid on the gold reserve. Notice that Lazard Frères had withdrawn a million dollars in gold from the Sub-Treasury at New York was received at the Treasury Department this afternoon. Treasury officials call it "an accidental withdrawal," due to some other cause than exchange rates. It is not significant of any danger to the reserve. had a talk over the financial situation, in which

Postal Congress Delegates to Give a Reception WASHINGTON, May 7.- The first social function in connection with the Postal Congress will be a reception by the members and the ladies be a reception by the members and the ladies accompanying them to the people of Washington, which will be held in the assembly room of the congress, the old Corcoran Art Gallery. The date of the event will be announced to morrow. At the next meeting of the congress, which will be held in four or five days, Haron Fau, the Italian Ambessador, and Mirza Ali Naki Kaha of Persia will take their scats as delegates.

Agreement on the Indian Appropriation Bill WASHINGTON, May 7 .- An agreement upon the items in dispute in the Indian Appropriation bill was reached to-day by the conferees. They have fixed on a royalty of 75 cents a ton upon all the glisonite or asphaltum mined upon the 1 occumpance reservation in Utah, which is to be opened to settlement. A provision is inserted against the trusts in the operation of the classes. The lease of oil lands on the Seneca reservating in New York is confirmed and an additional Judge given to Indian Territory.

An Excess of \$2.40 in the Sub-Treasury WASHINGTON, May 7 .- Sub-Treasurer Jordan

of the recount of the cash in the Sub-Transit? under the old bond. The report showed an excess of cash of \$2.40. Gov.-Elect 'Dyer Gives Land for Potato Patch

reported to-day to Secretary Gage on the result

Gardening. Providence, R. I., May 7.—Gov.-Elect Dyer of Rhode Island has offered land for the Pingres potato patches which are to be established for the poor here.